Introduction of Homoeopathic System of Medicines

345. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Homoeopathic System of Medicine was introduced in India in 1839;

(b) the promotion and development working of this medical science was done for above 100 years in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an Inquiry Committee of Homoeopathy was formed by the Government for its recognition in the year 1949;

(d) under which Drug Act the Homoeopathic Medicines were manufactured in India; and

(e) the details of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) As per the available literature, one Dr. Honingberger treated Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab in 1839 with Homoeopathic medicines. Later on he went to Calcutta and started practice of Homoeopathic medicines. Subsequently many allopathic doctors as well as intellectuals got interested in this system of medicine and started practicing the same.

(c) Yes, Sir, a Committee was appointed in 1948.

(d) and (e) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and the Rules made thereunder in 1945, Control import manufacture and sale of Homoeopathic medicines after 1963.

AZT process of treating AIDS

246. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) of CSIR has developed the process for AZT which is being used in the treatment of AIDS;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in commercialisation and marketing of such drug in India and outside the country; and

(c) the details thereof; and whether Paris convention on Patent Protection would come in the way of marketing the drug?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The technology for the manufacture of the drug in India has been transferred to M/s. Cipla and is being marketed by them in the country under the brand name Zidovir since November, 1992. The know-how has also been transferred to M/s. Lapozen, Brazil and Lupin Laboratories Bangkok for commercialisation abroad. India is not a signatory to the Paris convention on Patent Protection.

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और स्वास्थ्य एककों में डाक्टरों की कमी

247. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और स्वास्थ्य एककों में डाक्टरों की अत्यंत कमी होने की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अनेक डाक्टर, विशेषतया स्थानीय आदिवासी डाक्टर, राज्य के भीतरी क्षेत्रों के गांवों में काम करने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले में कोई उपचारी कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?